## THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Bur, after all, the issue which touches the people of Indiana on the raw is the tax law of the Democratic Legislature. THE presence of 10,000 Republicans

at the meeting of the Republican League, in Cincinnati, is one of the many encouraging omens for the G. O. P.

IF Fava can manage it he is going to have the other members of the Italian embassy recalled as well as himself. He does not propose to be Rudini's only

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, who has been in Missouri and Kansas, appears to be laboring to impress members of the next House that he is as much a freetrader as is Mr. Mills, of Texas.

WITH wheat at \$1.10 and corn at seventy cents, the average farmer will smile while the Jerry Simpsons are telling them that there is agricultural depression and that it is due to the Republican policy.

THE Demogratic press all through the South has warned the Alliance not to take part in the third-party conference and most of the Southern Alliance leaders have responded that the Democratic party is good enough for them.

THE Cregierites in Chicago died hard, but they died all over. The next duty of the Republican leaders is to investigate the frauds committed in the election and prosecute the perpetrators. Until that shall be done justice will not have her dues.

THE persistent efforts of free-traders to prove that protection does not and cannot promote national pros-. perity are about as effective as would be a contention that the gulf stream does not and cannot modify climates and affect vegetation.

MINNESOTA has an Australian ballo law, but it was enacted in spite of the united efforts of the Democratic members of the Legislature, after the Democratic State convention had loudly declared for it. The Democratic party is a peculiar institution.

THE Republicans of Montana seem to be in good shape. In the municipal elections just held they captured every city in which party lines were drawn, and this notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats were posing as the only true friends of silver.

For years the Democrats and odds and ends which make up the People's party in Minnesota have boasted what they would do when they got the Legislature. Last fall they got it, and now that Legislature has adjourned, but instead of reducing expenditures it actually increased them a million dollars.

Ir these were dog-days it might be supposed that the climate was responsible for an epidemic of crime among the Italians in this country. Scarcely a day passes without some shocking murder or vendetta coming to light. Everything tends to emphasize the necessity of amending our immigration laws so as to exclude professional murderers and as

THE President's Southern trip has come to an end, and the rest of his journey will be through the Western and Northern States. His visit to the South has been remarkable for the kind and hospitable treatment everywhere extended to him, for the entire absence of disagreeable incidents of any kind, and for the favorable impression he has evidently made on the people. No doubt the memory of this trip will be treasured by the President as one of the most pleasing incidents of his life.

DR. WYETH has rendered a public service in drawing out a large amount of buried evidence as to the untruthfulness of his statements regarding the cruel treatment of Southern at Camp Morton. It i just as well that the charge was and disproved now, as made a few years later it would be more difficult to disprove. The gun aimed by Dr. Wyeth was one of the kind which, "though well aimed at duck or plover, bear wide and kick their

THE Chicago Herald, which is notorious for its mendacity and the readiness with which it will print any sort of 2cent yarn its correspondents can concoct, tells its readers that President Harrison prepares his speeches in advance. Internal evidence of the speeches themselves shows them to be imprompts, even without the abundance

that the speeches carefully prepared from the encyclopedia by its lamented Democratic President cannot be mentioned in the same day with President Harrison's without shame to the former's friends.

## THE SPANISH TRADE AGREEMENT.

A London cablegram in the Journal yesterday stated that Hon. John W. Foster had arrived there on his way home from Madrid, and that while he declined to state in detail the results of his mission to Spain he expressed his belief that it would result in an agreement affecting trade between the United States and Cuba. His reticence on the subject was proper, but a dispatch from Madrid of the same date indicates the complete success of his mission and gives some interesting details of the agreement which has been drafted. It is important to remember that in this case, as in that of Brazil, the agreement is made under the reciprocity clause of the tariff law and needs only the approval and action of the President to make it operative. As this is assured in advance the arrangement may be considered an accomplished fact.

The Madrid dispatch indicates that Colonel Foster held out firmly for important concessions to American trade, and that he was finally successful. The inducement offered by this government was the privilege of free entry into the United States of West India sugar, molasses, coffee and hides, in return for which we get an entire repeal of duties on most of our products sent to Cuba and Porto Rico. The most important concession made by Spain was in the reduction of duty on American flour to a point that practically places it on an equality with Spanish flour. The Madrid dis-

patch says: Cuba now consumes 500,000 barrels of flour yearly-chiefly Spanish, which enters free of duty—and pays for it \$12 per barrel. Trade in American flour, burdened with an extra duty of 20 per cent. since 1889, has been completely wiped out to the advantage of the Spanish product. Under the new convention the entry of American flour practically free of duty will lower the price to about \$6 per barrel, and will extinguish the importation of Spanish flour, while increasing the Cuban consumption to a million barrels yearly, all of which will be

The effect of this will be to open immediately a market for several hundred thousand barrels of American flour, with a prospect of its increasing to a million barrels a year. This will give an additional "boost" to the price of wheat, and put money in the farmers' pockets.

The Madrid dispatch shows that the Spanish Premier made this concession reluctantly, and was only brought to it by representations on the part of Col. Foster that it was absolutely necessary in order to secure concessions from the United States, and by the further representations of a committee of Cubans that it was equally necessary in order to maintain Spanish authority in Cuba Cuba demanded imperatively that something should be done to remove American duties on Cuban products, and the United States refused to make any concessions unless reciprocal concessions were made in favor of American products. Thus, with the Cuban commissioners on one side and Colonel Foster on the other, both pressing to a common point, Spain was almost forced to yield. Her action is a plain sacrifice of home interests to colonial interests. She surrenders the Spanish monopoly of the flour trade in Cuba in order to retain imperial control of the island. The concessions made in favor of several other American products were only less important than that in regard to flour. The Madrid dispatch says "the advantages resulting to Cuba will be great, but it is impossible to estimate the injury to Spanish trade." Of course, whatever Spain loses by the arrangement the United States gains.

It may not be amiss to add that for the successful negotiation of this im portant agreement the country is indebted to an Indiana commissioner, acting under instructions from an Indiana President. Col. John W. Foster, who was sent to Madrid as a special commissioner to negotiate with the Spanish government, is a native of Indiana a graduate of the State University, and for a large part of his adult life a resident of the State. He won distinction as a lawyer, soldier and journalist before he engaged in politics. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant United States minister to Mexico, and re-appointed by President Hayes. In 1880 he was transferred to Russia. and, in 1883, was appointed by President Arthur minister to Spain. No other American living has had a wider diplomatic experience or has shown better qualifications for that line of work Indiana deserves to be congratulated for having contributed so largely to the successful negotiation of a trade agree ment which will undoubtedly rank among the most important achievements

# of this administration.

AMUSING INCONSISTENCIES. The alleged commercial congress, hellast week in Kansas City, adopted thirty four resolutions, nearly one-half of which recommended extensive internal improvements, all to be made at the expense of the federal government. Here are a few of their "demands" upon the federal treasury: The improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries: the construction of the Hennepin canal a canal to connect the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers; the making of deep water harbors of all the harbors of th gulf coast susceptible of improvement a ship-canal connecting the northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean: military and naval protection for all harbors and navigable rivers; the making of the Mississippi navigable for ocean steamships; the construction of levees on the Mississippi from St. Paul to the gulf; a system of canals connecting the Tennes see river with the Gulf of Mexico by the way of Mobile; a ship-canal from the head-waters of the Ohio to Lake Erie and from the head of Lake Superior to the Mississippi river; the improvement of the Columbia river to an unlimited extent; government help to construct

the Nicaragua canal. The lamented Colonel Sellers simply

our commerce, and appropriations for the great national turnpike, have cognizance of the demands of their sons and grandsons of the Democratic party, they must struggle in their coffins to come forth and rebuke the men who claim their party name and principles. But the amusing feature of the performance is that the men who have indorsed such vast schemes for the expenditure of federal revenues embody in the midst of them a demand that the duties on foreign imports shall be laid for no other purpose than to obtain sufficient revenue to support the federal government, economically and frugally administered. To adjust the tariff so that great industries can be built up and a great home market created is an unspeakable wrong, but to tax the people billions to build water-ways and Nicaragua canals is the legitimate function and imperative duty of the federal government. Such, at least, are the tacit and avowed declarations of the free-traders who turned an alleged commercial congress into a Democratic

THE CAMP MORTON CONTROVERSY.

The presumption of the law and the

procedure of judicial tribunals is that the accused is innocent until the charges are proved. The burden of proof is upon those who bring the accusation. In conformity to this long-established rule of procedure, Dr. Wyeth should have presented positive evidence to sustain his charges of the cruel and inhuman treatment of rebel prisoners at | Camp Morton by the federal authorities. This he did not do further than to | that in this State. mention a few cases. From time to time, however, he has repeated his charges, and has declared that he has the evidence to support them. Meantime, so indignant were those who have felt that the charges and specifications of the Doctor were a slander upon good men who were dead and upon the federal government at that period, that they have zealously set at work to disprove the charges before any real testimony had been presented by the prosecutor to sustain his indictment, and so well have they done their work that any evidence which Dr. Wyeth may offer hereafter must be classified as "trumped up." During the past two or three weeks the columns of the Journal have contained ample evidence to refuta the charge of official carelessness or cruelty. This evidence has come from men who were on duty at the camp, physicians, officers and soldiers who performed guard duty. But if this cloud of witnesses had not appeared, the dispatch from Washington, in yesterday's issue, showing from the official records that the prisoners at Camp Morton were furnished the same rations as were is sued to Union troops on duty, and the interview of the Detroit Tribune with Gen. Ambrose A. Stevens, who was commandant of Camp Morton from Nov. 1, 1863, to the end of the war, also given in yesterday's paper, would in themselves be ample testimony to refute the Wyeth charges. The statements of General Stevens will carry conviction to every candid mind. He takes up, by one, the specifications of Dr. Wyeth, and proves their falsity. He admits that there was suffering and even that five prisoners died of the intense cold, but he shows that it was nothing that the federal authorities could be held responsible for. A season of unparalleled severity swept over the country. It could not have been foreseen, and the provisions which insured comfort in ordinary winter weather were wholly inadequate, not only for the comfort of the prisoners, but for the soldiers doing guard duty. At that time the resources of the government were tasked to their utmost to clothe its armies; therefore, it could not be expected that it could have thousands of blankets and overcoats stored at Indianapolis or other points against such an unexpected contingency as a few days of unparalleled cold weather. The other vague specifications of Dr. Wyeth are as effectually disposed of-so much so that all testimony submitted hereafter in the same line may be considered as supererogatory. The refutation is already overwhelming.

## A WASTE OF ELOQUENCE.

A few days since the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a Cleveland Democratic organ, addressed an editorial to President Harrison in the second person exhorting him to call an extra session of the Senate at once in order to ratify the "general act," signed at Brussels, July 2, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and other powers for the repression of the African slave trade, and for the restriction of the importation and sale, in a certain defined zone of the African continent, of fire-arms and spirituous liquors. An article of the treaty provided for the deposit of the ratifications in Brussels July 2, 1891. Our Senate did not reach the matter, consequently, unless some action should be taken, the "general act" would fail. The Springfield paper, which is usually very dignified in its treatment of topics, drops into a remarkable fervor. It declares that this treaty is the only hope of the Free State of Congo, and the only thing which can save it and the Dark Continent from "the curse of rum and slavery." It reminds the President that he fought and thousands died to "save America to civilization and freedom," and would like to know if, when the freedom and civilization of Africa are at stake, he will allow both to be sacrificed by not calling the Senate together. After much more in this line of exhortation, the Republican's remarkable article closes as follows:

At the time when Christ was born, there had fallen upon the warring peoples a brief season of repose, as if to welcome the Prince of Peace. The rancers and convulsions of modern Europe have hushed themselves long enough to permit a general agreement for the salvation of an infant nation, the redemption of a barbaric race. If the op-portunity be lost—as lost it will be, unless you, Mr. President, take action-uo man can say whether mutual jealousies or outbreaking war will ever permit its return.

treasury which would swallow billions | retary Blaine, through the Belgian min- preparations have been piade for his reof dollars. If the strict constructionists | ister, has secured from the King of Belof the ancient Democracy who fought | gium, who is to receive the ratifications. appropriations to make safe the harbors | an agreement to extend the date of the through which passed a great part of | reception of them until the Senate had | He will not reach there, however, for been in session a reasonable period. It is a very matter-of-fact method Mr. Blaine has adopted, but it has its ad vantages over the plan of the Springfield Republican, which is announced so eloquently, not to say grandiloquently.

> MINNESOTA'S reform Legislature having adjourned its record is beginning to be looked up. The contrast between its promises and performances is about marked as that furnished by the recent Legislature in this State. These super-excellent reform Legislatures of Democratic preclivities seem to be all alike. The Mi ... esota Legislature came into power with loud promises of retrenchment and reform. Instead of this, it is found that its session was the most expensive in the history of the State. It employed more -clerks at larger expense than any of its predecessors. The Republican Legislature o two years ago paid out \$147,000 for legislative expenses, while the one just ad journed paid \$165,000. Its appropriations were some hundreds of thousands of dollars more than those of any previous Legislature. The Farmers' Alli ance had a committee of five to look after desired legislation, and each member of this committee was given an easy committee clerkship on good pay. The legislation that was promised the people was not passed, but a law was passed materially increasing the State levy and the people's taxes. All this was brought about by a combine of Democratic with Alliance members, and the result is that the people are very, very mad. The situation bears a close resemblance to

> THE American people can afford to regard with contempt the violent expressions of Italian newspapers pubished in this country. Under almost any other government they would be suppressed or receive a warning to change their tone, but that is not the American way. So long as the Italian editors confine themselves to frothy declamations, they are as harmless as chattering monkeys. If, however, they should go so far as to open a correspondence with the Italian authorities hostile to this government, the case might be different. An act of Congress passed in 1799, and which is codified as Section 5335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that any citizen of the United States, who, without the permission of the government, carries on correspondence with any foreign government, or its officers or agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 and to be imprisoned not exceeding three years. Any citizen or resident counseling or as sisting in such correspondence is subject to the same penalty. The Italian-American editors would do well to confine their vaporings to the columns o

THE Boston Herald takes two-thirds of a column to express its belief that the disagreements between Secretary Blaine and his chief, so graphically described by the Washington correspondents, do not exist precisely according to description, but are "almost entirely of a negative character." In conclusion it hazards the assertion:

We do not believe he [Mr. Blaine] would have stayed twenty-four hours in the State Department if he had been insulted, and neither do we believe that President Harrison would be so short-sighted and discourteous as to resort to such a method, when, at any time, he could have relieved himsel of Secretary Blaine's official rivalry by ask-

ing for his resignation This sounds very fair and judicial, but the same result would have been reached by a two-line acknowledgment that it Washington correspondent is a liar.

THERE seems to be a disposition to cumber the ground at the world's fair with decayed object lessons and obsote ruins. The log cabins in which different men of mark were born are to be exhibited, as if they had any peculiar interest away from their environments. Libby prison has been removed from Richmond and set up for people to gape at, and now it is proposed to bring from San Domingo a portion of the ruins of Isabella, the first settlement founded by Columbus in the new world. At this rate the fair will become an exhibit of the world's ruins instead of its progress. The idea that such rubbish will attract visitors is absurd.

THE assertion by members of th Council that the appointment of a building inspector would cause a great falling off in building operations can be taken with a grain of allowance, but if it is true it only emphasizes the need for such an official. If contractors are unwilling to submit to a supervision whose only purpose is to insure safety and protection to the public, they prove at once that supervision is required. The interests of the city are better served by proper control and regulation of such matters than by an increase in the number of carelessly constructed and unsafe buildings. There are too many such

HERETOFORE British naval authorities have been worried over the possibilities of the French navy, but British experts who have been comparing the latest and best French war ship with our ship, the Newark, have reported that the latter is the more effective cruiser, while the triple-screw cruiser now nicknamed the Pirate, is a source of special alarm to them. It is believed that she will out-run the fastest ocean steamships and will probably be the best cruiser in the world. But those Anglomaniac newspapers which, eight years ago, predicted that an effective war ship could not be built in this country are silent.

THE President is now traversing a new and rather uninteresting section of the country. Yesterday he passed out of Texas, crossing the western border into New Mexico, and across that Territory into Arizona. He reached Tucson last night at 8:30 o'clock, and will arrive at

ception at San Francisco, and his entertainment there and thereabout will embrace some very interesting features.

some days yet. A MEMBER of the largest pork-packing firm in this city, and one which sends a large amount of meat abroad, said a few days ago that the question of a foreign market for American pork would soon cease to be important, as, at the present rate, we should in a few years consume all our pork at home. This is the prediction of a business man unbiased by politics and who thoroughly knows what he is talking about. It shows how rapidly our home market is growing under the fostering influence of protection, and how vastly more important it is than

any foreign market. THE New York Tribune publishes the vote registered, county by county, in New York, last November, and the vote cast. The registered vote was 1,460,295 and the vote polled was 1.003,533. That is, nearly one-third of the voters who registered a few weeks previous did not go to the polls. This failure to vote was largely among Republicans who hesitated because of the lies about the new tariff law. But there is abundant reason to believe that the Republicans of New York will not permit the Democrats to win another victory by their failure to vote.

SEVERAL Democratic papers in Iowa having criticised the National Encampment of the Grand Army for not paying sufficient attention to Governor Boies and his gilt-be-spangled staff, the Register declares that the criticism is groundless, but so long as the only soldier of the late war on that staff is an ex-confederate, the veterans might have been excused if they had resented thi ing neglect of them.

THE Minnesota Legislature was dismissed with the assurance from the Speaker of the House that it could go home feeling that it had done no harm. This was a negative sort of comfort, but was more than the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature carried away with them. Speaker Niblack did not have the nerve to offer even such feeble commendation.

THE Chicago Tribune continues to sing the praises of reciprocity and to abuse the McKinley tariff. If there were no McKinley tariff there would be no reciprocity. Protective duties furnish the basis for negotiations, without which there could be no concessions and no reciprocity.

Tearful Contemporaries. When a child "gets left" it usually cries and there are sometimes concomitant circumstances which make this bawling ludicrous in the extreme. The News cried a little in its local columns Monday, because the Journal had "scooped" it and all the rest of its esteemed contemporaries upon the Citizens' company's request for a new franchise, the most important piece of news that has developed hereabouts for s month or so, and said it wasn't true. When the fox did not get the grapes he said they were sour. The Sentinel gried considerably harder, because it was hit harder. It had bloviated to the extent column or more in day issue about what a complete and enterprising newspaper it was. To wake up the very next morning and find that it had been so ignominously "scooped" by the Journal upon two or three important matters of local news was a little bit hard Besides a long local "denial," it sobbed ed

The Journal yesterday scooped the Sentinel in regard to the proposition of the Citizens' Streetrailway Company for a renewal of its franchise not a word of truth in the Journal's entire ar ticle, it was just like all the rest of the Journal's

Yes, it was just like the "scoop" made by the Journal when the Greenwood company petitioned for a franchise, which, by the way, was done just about the time that the Sentinel stated editorially that its reports of the Board of Public Works were by far the most complete and accurate of any newspaper in the city. The Greenwood article was true, and the Citizens' Street-railway article of Monday was inst as true. Were it not for the Journal's habit of never breaking a confidence it could readily satisfy the public on this point. Its truth will develop, too, within a very short time. The Journal has reason to believe that its somuclent comtemporaries, though they printed denials to let themselves down easy, are satisfied, from their own investigations, that every material point of the Journal's "scoop" is

How will the Journal get out of the hole in which it finds itself regarding the acts of the commissioners of public safety? Will it expose the falsehoods of Denny and let him shoulder the responsibility, or will it, as usual when caught in a lie, maintain a "dignified silence?"

Well, inasmuch as Sterling R. Holt, the Democratic president of the Board of Pubc Safety, publicly admits the truth of the Journal's chief assertion, thereby admitting that the removal of one of the injured firemen had been practically determined upon, the Journal is certainly in a position to maintain dignity, if not silence.

BICYCLE-RIDING on the sidewalks is getting to be not merely a nuisance, but a source of constant danger. The machines are growing in popularity, and the number in use is plainly on the increase. At the present rate of increase it will not be long till bicyclers will control the sidewalks. The courts bave decided that they have no right there, and the rule should be en-

THE Republican candidate for Mayor in Lafayette is Mr. Noah Justice, A man whose surname is a synonym for equity and whose Christian name perpett ates the memory of one of the world's greatest benefactors ought to have a large following mong the good people of Lafayette.

AT the rate feathers are flying in the City Conneil the two wings of the Indiananolis Democracy will soon be so ragged they never can flop together again.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. They Don't Speak Now.

Mrs. Watts-Oh, I've had an awful time. I ha discharge the cook, and she got so angry that for a few minutes I expected her to jump at me and pall every hair out of my head. Mrs. Potts-Don't you mean "pull every hair off your head?"

Good Advice. "Now, children," said the visiting ward states

ways to try and spell right with a big R and wrong with a little one." [Applause.]

In the "Little Annie" Cafe. Cashier-Say! Dis nickel's no good. It's got a Customer-What's eatin' yer! Didn't dem loughnuts have holes in 'em!

That Explained It. "The one in the gray coat-the tall, spare one."

"I might have known that. If he had not been spare man she never would have got him." Reasonable. Mrs. Wickwire-And now they say that dock-

ing a horse's tail makes him go faster. What Mr. Wickwire-Idon'tknow. I ! you cut his head off he would be a great deal slower, wouldn't hel

When the bullfrog basso "hollers" From the swamps and marshy "wallers "Jug-o-rum!" When the booming beetle, wheeling

Through the window, hits the ceiling With a whack, Whence he tumbles like a plummet, With the swiftness of a comet

Then it's safe to make the statement, Without discount or abatement, Spring has come!"

Down your back;

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THREE candidates most prominently named in connection with the bishopric of Massachusetts, the election to occur on the 29th, are the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, the Rev. Dr. Huntington and Bishop Talbot, of Wyoming.

THE inventor of the Maxim gun is devoting his attention to flying machines. He makes the somewhat astounding statement that he has obtained one-horse power from a motor weighing only six pounds. and that this will support 133 pounds in the GENERAL MILES shaved off his mustache

when he went to Pine Ridge, at the expense of his good looks; but he is now growing a fresh one. It is explained that man cannot make himself understood by the Sioux unless his upper lip is clean; although this is an explanation that seems to need explaining.

AT the time of President Lincoln's assassination Rudini was Mayor of Palermo, and by his order one of the streets of the town was named Lincoln, in the President's bonor. In view of this very creditable bit of Americanism the wonder is how Rudini could have made his recent unfortunate step in the other direction.

MARK TWAIN hates reporters and autograph fiends with a hatred that is truly deadly. He refuses to see the former, and makes the latter regret making requests for his signature. He does his writing in summer, shutting himself in his study from morning until late at night, and to disturb im while at his work is high treason. home at Hartford is beautiful and luxurious in its appointments.

THE other day one of the monks with Father Ignatius was walking on the street in Philadelphia in his sandaled feet, and attracted the notice of two old colored men who began to speculate as to who he might be. At last the elder exclaimed: "Rastus, I has it! Dey kain't fool yoh uncle. Look dah at 'is foots. Dat 'ah gemman is Mistah Jerry Simpson, de sockless statesman of Kansas." And they went away happy.

WHEN a Rhode Island Senator was buried in Washington, in 1809, the congressional committee having the funeral in charge drank four gallons of cognac brandy and seven gallons of Madeira wine. There was no protest against this luxury, but the committee appointed to audit the funeral bill refused to pass the item-"eleven and a quarter pounds of cheese at 25 cents." Buying cheese seemed a waste of public money. MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT is an earnest and ardent student and collector of ceramics. She is also deeply versed in the periods and comparative artistic values of furniture. She has studied seriously the rench authorities on cabinet-making, inlay and upholstery, and in her Fifth-ave nue home, where at one period naught but lazzling splendor and somewhat crude luxury prevailed, she has instituted almost entire redecoration and refurnishing on a more harmonious and æsthetic

SENATOR-ELECT FELTON will be all right in Washington if they can manage to keep him out of the old book stores. Once let him get into a place where musty old omes are stacked in their thousands and he'd no more care about being wanted for a division than a boy would care about school keeping when there was a circus around. Mr. Felton is a bookworm of the Smelfungus order, and when he used to go into a San Francisco library he always stayed there until he was turned out at

A GOOD old story is told again of P. T. Barnum. Some years ago, when he was here with a circus, a young woman called at his office and asked to see him. She granted an interview, and told him she had cherry-colored cat which she wo Barnum told her to bring it and he would give her \$100 for it. The next day she appeared at the office with a covered basket. Barnum lifted the lid and found a black cat inside. "Where's the cherry cat?" sad he. "Why, that's the one," said the young woman; "a black cherry cat."
Barnum handed her \$100, told her to leave
and gave orders never to admit her again. It was probably the first and last time he was sold at his own game.

"ANNA DICKINSON was the Joan of Arc of the civil war," said Frances E. Willard to a reporter of the Chicago Evening Post. "The important service which she rendered the Union in those troubled times is a matter of history. More than this, long before the Knights of Labor were thought of she pleaded the cause of the wage-worker with such eloquence as no other woman I ever knew was capable of. With equal ardor, pathos and power she advocated that women should be paid equal wages with men for equal work. Indeed, in all lines of reform she was the impassioned, fearless forerunner whose voice was raised in the wilderness, crying, 'Prepare ve the way of the Lord; make His paths straight,' before the rest of us had attained either the courage of our convictions or the power to utter them. Indeed, back in those days of her splendid power the most advanced and progressive women were wont to say: 'I only Anna Dickinson would no go so far

and stir up such unsavory things! A HOOSIER TAX-PAYER'S WAIL IN 1892. "The world is very, very small." Wrote Smithers in his sonuet; And yet the poet 'twould appall Were he the one that had to call

> -New York Continent. Another "Commercial Congress."

And pay the taxes on it.

There is to be another convention in May. at Denver, and terrific prophesies are being made of the disintegrating work that it will accomplish on the beautiful social fabric of the United States. If we may beheve its projectors, it will do everything

but establish custom houses on the lines aforesaid and compel the East to pay tribute to the South and West on everything that comes and goes over the frontier. These are direful things to contemplate. but nobody in this section seems to have taken alarm as yet nor have we heard that the fool-killer has put Denver on the list of his spring engagements.

## A Statesman's Speech. President Harrison's speech to the people

f Galveston on Saturday was a grand one. It was the eloquent and even impassioned utterance of a broad-gauge, far-seeing statesman who has studied the needs of the whole Union and seeks the promotion of his country's welfare at home and abroad. Let no reader of the Commercial fail to study this admirable exposition of what President Harrison believes all Americans should unite in securing, viz., the revival of American shipping: the enlargeof other proof to the same effect; but, even if the Herald's statement were true, that paper knows perfectly well to state the will have to meet the will ha

ANNA DICKINSON.

A Reminiscence of Her "Hamlet" Pailure-An All-Day Ride with Henry Ward Beecher.

Detroit Free Press. Nine years ago the past winter Anna Dickinson made a tour, playing "Hamlet," which covered all important cities between New York and Topeka, going north as far as St. Paul and Minneapolis. The experiment proved financially successful up to the time of reaching the capital of Kansas, so much so, indeed, that it seemed to turn Miss Dickinson's head. Indeed, during the two or three weeks between St. Paul and Topeka there were striking evidences that she had gone dart over the large receipts at the box-office or for some other cause and repeated comments to that effect were made by her companion, Mrs. General Chat-field, and by her manager, Charles A. Men-dum. The season's bookings originally con-templated a tour to the Pacific coast, but all engagements west of Topeka were canceled and new bookings were made. The new route was back East by way of central Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The profitable character of the business done continued as far as Indianapolis, but upon reaching that city all engagements but one—Logansport, one night—were canceled. Logansport was played, and a jump was made from that city to New York to have the company lie idle for a week and then to open an engagement at the Fifth-avenue Theater. Most stubborn and blind to the sur

profits awaiting her in the West, and crazed with the notion that she could capture New York, she had, also, other ambitious vagaries, one of which was that she could be the "Camille" par excellence of the American stage. To satisfy that de lusion the play named was performed one evening at Indianapolis, and the effort was a wretched failure.

The jump from Logansport to New York, the brilliant first night (papered) at the Fifth-avenue Theater, the less than \$50 on the second night, the merciless slaughter of Miss Dickinson's work by all of the papers in the metropolis, the dreary two weeks of empty chairs at the Fifth-avenue and the complete collapse which followed are all matters of history, but there was one incident on the ride from Logansport to New York which has never been published, and which, at the time, impressed many persons acquainted with the facts that Miss Dickinson was certainly not of sound mind.

pied a drawing room car attached to train which left Logansport about 1 o'clock in the morning, and about 10 o'clock the same morning, at Oberlin, O., the late Hen-ry Ward Beecher boarded the same train with his muscular colored man-servant Miss Dickinson observed the eminent preacher at the depot, surrounded by doz-ens of mortar-boarded students, and when she saw him get on the train she sent for him to take a seat in her car. The invitatwenty or twenty-two hours' ride to New York which tollowed, much the time was passed in an interesting discussion of the question of Chinese immigra tion to this country, the possibilities of west half of the American continent, the ultimate probable relations existing between eastern Asia and western America, and so on. Mr. Beecher argued, with his great ability, in favor of the unrestricted admission of Chinamen, or any other nationality on earth, to any part of this country, an Miss Dickinson very ably sustained the other side of the question. It was a remarkable intellectual contest, friendly but supremely vigorous, the rivals being very closely matched, and as the train was pulled into the Grand Central Depot is might fairly be called a drawn battle.

There was one feature about Miss Dickinson's behavior and argument which atand others, and which were repeatedly and most seriously commented upon by the em-inent philosopher. Briefly stated, it was Miss Dickinson's seemingly irrevocable conviction that she was then, had been for a number of years and would continue until her death, to be the victim of the politi-cal plot to block every effort she might make, no matter what occupation she might take up. In addition to this was another firm belief that even her closest and most intimate friends were participators in the ot against her. This scheme, in her mind had ramifications all over the country and reaching every class of society, thus neu-tralizing if not completely destroying her usefulness and putting an immovable bar-

rier in the way of her great ambition. Toward the close of the discussion above alluded to and as a direct result of that discussion, Mr. Mendum, foreseeing the dismal failure which followed at the Fifthavenue Theater, began negotiations with Miss Dickinson looking toward the naking of an engagement with her to deiver a series of lectures, beginning at Denver and including nearly all the larger cities on the Pacific coast. She was to telk in the interests of prohibiting the admission to this country of Chinese laborers and the idea struck her most favorably. After the failure in New York was apparent Mr. Mendum had made arrangements so that he was able to offer Miss Dickinson a guarantee of \$15,000 with all expenses of herself and companion for the tour of sixty lectures, and the offer was

made when the lady was not only bank-rupt, but several thousands of dollars in debt. It was declined and her refusal was at the time, looked upon only as another evidence among many that she was certainly insane in regard to a great number of

Philadelphia Record. The large emigration from Russia to the nited States has greatly enlarged the volume of correspondence between the two countries, although the letter mail has inreased far more than the newspaper mail. There is an excellent reason for this. There would not be much use in paying postage on a newspaper in the knowledge that when it should have reached Russia the polyglot censor would be likely to subject all of it except the name and date to a coat of anti-corrosive paint, skillfully applied with a blacking-brash.

## Taxation That Hurts.

Muncie Times. It has not been long since the free-traders vere telling us that the tariff taxes were the most insidious, least felt, and, therefore, most dangerous of any form of taxation. But, if left to our farmers and business people generally, it will be decided that the most dangerous form of taxation is that adopted by the Indiana Democratic egislature, which adds 6 cents to the rate and doubles the appraisement on all classes of property, except where corporations are concerned. The latter have their taxes re-

Another Death Impending To the sad contemplation of the passing away of Mrs. Halford may soon be supplemented the death of Mrs. Pruden, the wife of the assistant private secretary the President. Mrs. Prudenhas been in ill health for many months, and as far as human skill can save or see is beyond the possibility of recovery. Mrs. Pruden is well known among a large circle of friends. Her illness has long caused them great anxiety, but the prayers and sympathy of friends have only been efficacious in

Harrison and the Buried Issues

strengthening her in her sufferings.

New York Herald. The speeches of the President have been ght, rhetorically sauve and conciliatory. with a very agreeable after-dinner flavor. His references to matters of local pride have aroused enthusiasm, but his reiterated statement that the issues of other days ought to be buried, that we should so actvely busy ourselves in preparation for a radiant and alluring future that no time is left to recall the differences which have cost us treasure and life, is everywhere re-

#### ceived with cheers of universal approbation Confident in Our Strength.

The American people would be less easygoing if they were not serenely confident of their power to bring things around all right in the long run, and perfectly concious of the weakness of the most numerons un-American elements in this vast and

pulous land. Work for Chicago Republicans.

It will be little gain to the Republicans to succeed now if they will have to meet